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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-02

Chlorantraniliprole

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on crop groups 1C, 5A, 6, 8-09, 9, 20A and 20B, as well as head and leaf lettuce, to the product label of VOLIAM XPRESS, containing technical grade chlorantraniliprole and lambda-cyhalothrin, are acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of VOLIAM XPRESS, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 30325. The use of VOLIAM XPRESS on these crops/crop groups will not result in residues of chlorantraniliprole or lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer R157836 exceeding the established MRLs. However, a chlorantraniliprole MRL for crop group 8-09 is proposed to replace the current MRL for CG 8.

The evaluation of this application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for chlorantraniliprole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for chlorantraniliprole, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Chlorantraniliprole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Chlorantraniliprole	3-bromo-*N*-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1*H*-pyrazole -5-carboxamide	0.7[2]	Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)

1 ppm = parts per million

2 The current established MRL on Crop Group 8 is to be extended to all crops in Crop Group 8-09.

This MRL is proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop grouping in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for chlorantraniliprole in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)	0.7	1.4 (Vegetable, fruiting, group 8-10)	0.6

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for chlorantraniliprole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRL

Previously reviewed residue data for chlorantraniliprole and lambda-cyhalothrin from field trials conducted in/on crop groups (CG) 1C, 5A, 6, 8-09, 9, 20A and 20B, as well as head and leaf lettuce, were reassessed in the framework of this petition.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The use of VOLIAM XPRESS will not result in residues of chlorantraniliprole or lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer R157836 exceeding the established MRLs for these commodities. However, a MRL to cover residues of chlorantraniliprole in/on crop group 8-09 is proposed as shown in Table 1 to replace the current MRL of CG 8. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table A1 are covered under the proposed MRLs for the raw agricultural commodities (RACs).

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit(s) (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor
			Min	Max	
Tomato (including cherry)	Foliar/235	1	0.018	0.19	Purée: 1.5 Paste: 1.5 Ketchup: 1.0 Juice: 0.84 Washed: 0.39 Canned: <0.37
Bell pepper	Foliar/234	1	0.012	0.19	--
Non-bell pepper (including chili)	Foliar/234	1	0.017	0.43	--

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, the MRL proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of chlorantraniliprole. Residues of chlorantraniliprole in these crop commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.